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ACCESSION NR: A711044

ENCLOSURE:

100 200 300 400 500 600 °C

Card 5

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NO REF Sov: 007

U.S. AIR FORCE

Card 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756220017-0"

L 45580-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EII 1JH(c) JD  
ACC NR: AT6031221 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3107/66/000/004/0018/0022

AUTHOR: Kreymerman, G. I. (Engineer); Tomsinskiy, V. S. (Engineer);  
Paisov, I. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Superstrength structural steels

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy  
promyshlennosti. Sektsiya metallovedeniya i termicheskoy obrabotki.  
Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka, no. 4, 1966, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: ~~superstrength~~ structural steel, silicon containing steel,  
steel property / 45KhNM structural steel, 45KhMF structural steel,  
45KhGS structural steel, 45KhGSNMF structural steel, 45KGS2N3M structural  
steel, 45KGS2MF structural steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of silicon, at contents of up to 2.2% on the structure and properties of alloy steels containing up to 0.8% carbon has been investigated. It was found that steel strength increases steadily with increasing silicon content. For instance, the strength of steel containing 0.2% silicon and 0.6% carbon, hardened and tempered at 400C, was 135 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, while that of steel containing 2.2% silicon (other conditions being the same) was 195 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The effect of

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L 45580-56

ACC NR: AT6031221

silicon is especially sharply pronounced in complex alloy steels. 45KhGSNFM, 45KhGS2N3M, and 45KhGS2MF complex alloy steels, hardened and tempered at 400°C, had a tensile strength of 200—210 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, a yield strength of 160—185 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, an elongation of 8—10%, a reduction of area of 30—35%, and a notch toughness of 4—6 kgm/cm<sup>2</sup>. Even with low tempering (200°C), when the tensile strength is well over 220 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, the reduction of area and notch toughness remain fairly high: 27—33% and 4—6 mkg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Irreversible temper brittleness in these steels develops at high temperature. Therefore, they can be tempered at 250—400°C without danger of embrittlement. [TD] Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5082

Card 2/2 LC

TOMSINSKIY, Ya.S.

Hydraulic attachment for multiple milling of gibs. Mashinostroitel'  
no. 5:30 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Milling machines--Attachments)

ACC NR: AP6035592

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/011/1347/1349

AUTHOR: Vaymakov, Yu. V.; Tomskikh, I. V.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy  
politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Crystallization of nickel on the cathode in the electrolysis of chloride melts

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1347-1349

TOPIC TAGS: metal crystallization, nickel, chloride, electrolysis, cathode

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out in a hermetically sealed cell in an atmosphere of purified and dried argon. The cell was placed in a massive metallic block to achieve a minimum temperature variation of the electrolyte. The temperature was measured with a high ohmic potentiometer to an accuracy of  $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The investigation was made under galvanostatic conditions on microcathodes with a surface of  $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$  and  $7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$ . The amount of current passing in all the experiments was the same— $7.55 \times 10^{-4}$  ampere-hours/cm<sup>2</sup>. After the end of polarization with a current of given strength, the electrode was withdrawn, washed in hot distilled water, then in alcohol and, finally, dried. The residue was examined under the microscope. Before each experiment, the cathode was polished anew. The investigations showed that the number of nickel crystal nuclei grows with an increase in current

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UDC: 541.135.3

ACC NR: AP6035592

density and with a decrease in concentration of  $\text{NiCl}_2$  and in temperature. Dependence of the number of crystals on current density was always very close to linear, in all experiments and with different concentrations, at temperatures up to  $600^\circ\text{C}$ . The effect of nickel chloride concentration on the number of nuclei was verified at  $T = 520^\circ\text{C}$  for current densities of  $5.0 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $3.38 \times 10^{-2}$ , and  $1.69 \times 10^{-2}$  amp/cm<sup>2</sup> over the concentration interval  $0.00435-0.223 \text{ NiCl}_2$ . Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 110720/SUBM DATE: 12Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

TOMSKIKH, P. I.

Vladivostok

Director - Far East Polytechnical Institute

On - Far East Polytechnical Institute

Soviet Source: Krasnoye Znamya, 31 Jan. 1947 Vladivostok.  
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No. 24826, on file in Library of  
Congress, Air Information Division.

14-57-7-15137  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 150 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tomskikh, P. T.

TITLE: Parasitic Worms on Sheep and Large Horned Cattle in  
the Chelyabinsk Oblast (Fauna paraziticheskikh  
chervey ovets i krupnogo rogatogo skota Chelyabinskoy  
oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot Sibirsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1956,  
Nr 6, pp 237-240

ABSTRACT: When 158 sheep and large horned cattle were carefully  
examined for helminth, three kinds of trematodae,  
seven kinds of cistoideae, and 25 kinds of nematodae  
were found. The author presents a list of these  
parasites, based on their local and geographical  
distribution. M. Ye. M.

Card 1/1

TOMSKIY, G.I.

Pterygium in Yakutia. Vest. oft. 73 no. 5:43-44 S-0 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)  
(YAKUTIA--EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

ARGUNOV, I.A., red.; VASIL'YEV, S.N., red.; KORYAKIN, P.I., red.; KROTOV, M.A., red.; LUKONIN, G.A., red.; TOMSKIY, S.K., red.; CHERSKIY, N.V., red.; CHIRYAYEV, G.O., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.P., tekhn.red.

[Forty years of the Yakut A.S.S.R.] 40 let IAlkutskoi ASSR.  
IAlkutsk, IAlkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 189 p.

(Yakutia—Economic conditions)

(Yakutia—Culture)

(MIRA 16:1)

TOMSLIY, Vladimir Arkad'yevich, kand. ekon. nauk; YUZBASHEV, V.G.,  
red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Economic dispute of the two world systems] Ekonomicheskii  
spor dvukh mirovых sistem. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"  
1963. 45 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. III Seriia:  
Ekonomika, no.17) (MIRA 16:11)  
(Competition, International)

USSR

Clarification and filtration of fruit juices with the aid of Odessa green clay. E. O. Tomoda and Fan-Yung. Trudy Odessk. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishchevof Khlorof. Prom. S. No. 2, 68-70 (1953). Referat. Zhar., Khim. 1954, No. 42421. A study of the suitability of Odessa green clay for clarification and filtration of fruit juices (apple and grape) gave favorable results. Upon the contact of the fruit juice with a clay suspension, the juice colloids carrying a pos. charge (proteins) are neutralized by the neg. charge of the clay particles. The double layer of the colloids carrying a neg. charge (protein) becomes rearranged. In consequence, the colloids coagulate and settle out. For complete clarification, the juice was filtered through a layer of settled-out clay taken in a quantity of 125-150 g./sq. m. of filter area. Filtration lasted 40-50 min. during which 75 l. of juice passed through each sq. m. of filter surface. After this, the layer of clay is changed. Best results gave a clay activated by thermal treatment or treated with HCl and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of various coccus, or with NaCl and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The waste of this clarification and filtration is reduced to 8-10% of the wt. of grapes. Juice, thus treated, had a good color, flavor, and odor. Analyses of apple and grape juice clarified with variously treated clay are given. M. Horsch

TOMISON, E. G.  
CA

26

Oxidation and dehydration of castor oil. A. K. Plisov and P. G. Tomison (Odessa Canning Technol. Inst.). Zhur. Prilad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 200-2 (1950).—A series of expts. to produce a drying oil on dehydration of castor oil by downward passage of the latter at 1 ml./min. through a vertical Al tube (1-2 cm. X 100 cm.) heated over 50 cm. length by an electric furnace showed that the following optimum conditions should be used when 30-40 g. activated clay filter is used: 400° tube temp. and air feed countercurrent to oil at 300 l./hr. The product under these conditions readily forms a tough, clear colorless film on drying in air, and addns. of 0.16%  $MnO_2$  and 0.48%  $PbO$  somewhat accelerate the drying process.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72915.

Author : Bogachev, M. F.; Tomson, E. M.

Inst : Belorussian Agricultural Academy.

Title : On the Problem of the Effectiveness of Different Methods of Basic Soil Cultivation Under Corn.

Orig Pub: Tr. Belorussk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, 23, No 2, 67-77.

**Abstract:** Three variants were studied of basic soil cultivation under corn: 1) common plowing (plowing at 20-22 cm), 2) plowing with a subsoiler (40-50 cm), 3) plowing without a blade grader (40-50 cm). Experiments were accompanied by a detailed characteristic of the physical indicators of the soil and the development of the root system of the corn. Results of one-year experiments (1955) showed that deep cul-

Card 1/2

Tchisov, I. N.

3(5) PAGE 2 BOOK EXPLOITATION 507/2886

«Редиженная научная сессия по металлогенезису и прогнозу  
железорудий». Материалы Презентации на Ученом Собрании по Метал-  
логенезу и прогнозу минеральных ресурсов. Алма-Ата, 1956.

Издатель научной сессии по металлогенезису и прогнозу  
железорудий. (Материалы Презентации на Ученом Собрании по Метал-  
логенезу и прогнозу минеральных ресурсов. Алма-Ата, 1956. Информ. и  
издательск. комитета Академии наук СССР). Алма-Ата,  
Издатель М. Казахской ССР, 1956. 318 с. Экз. сл. вставлен.

Изд. 1. А.А. Погодин; Tech. Ed.: Р.Р. Альберт.

Спонсорирующие Агенции: (1) Академия наук СССР, (2) Академия наук  
Казахской ССР, Алма-Ата, (3) УМНР. Министерство геологии и горнодобывающей  
промышленности СССР. Министерство геологии и гидрологии СССР.

REPORT: This book is intended for exploration geologists, mining  
engineers, and cartographers.

Materials Presented (Cont.)

CONTENTS: This collection of reports was presented at the United  
Scientific Session on Metallurgy and Mineral Resources. The Conference  
was convened by the Academy of Sciences in Alma-Ata, December 1956.  
The reports deal with various aspects of compiling metal-  
logenic and ore occurrence maps as well as the methodology and  
techniques of correlating geophysical exploration data. These  
reports deal only with non-ferrous metals. Three other reports  
delivered at the conference but not included in this work were  
read by V. Ye. Zakhary, K. S. Shatikov, and Ruk. Gorbaty.  
References accompany each article.

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Materials Presented (Cont.) 507/2886

Шилдичев, О.В. [ИОН АК ЗАКАЗ]. Principles of Compiling the Petroleum Occurrence Map for the Central Kazakhstan	148
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Card 2/6

Tomson, G.I.

21(1) **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY** 21 NOVEMBER 1954

Doklady Rossijskogo Akademika Nauk po Radiofizike i Radiochimii str. 1.  
(Reports of Soviet Scientists: Nuclear Phys. and Reactor Techn.) Moscow,  
Akad. Nauk, 1959, 670 pp. (Series 120: Radiy, vol. 3, 0,000 copies)

Mr. A. P. Vinogradov, Academician, V. A. Yushkov, Corresponding Member USSR Academy of Sciences, and Prof. E. I. Tikhonov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Dr. (Institute book); V. V. Shmatkov and G. I. Shmatkova, Prof. Dr. (Institute book); V. V. Masel'.

**PROFESSOR:** This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biological workers in the production and practical application of atomic energy. For professors and students of "applied" subjects in schools of higher technical education where the subject is taught and for people interested in atomic science and technology.

presented by Robert A. Johnson, of the Second Lieutenant General Commission on the Bureau of Atomic Energy, held at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on December 10, 1954. Volume 1 consists of two parts. The first part, signed by A. T. Tabor, is devoted to applying prospective constructional and promotional measures to existing materials. The second part, edited by G. L. Zweer, includes 27 reports on availability, availability, processing techniques of nuclear fuels and nuclear materials, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual reports in both parts correspond with word or word with those in the official English language version of the Conference proceeding. See box 100/200, for the titles of the other volumes of the set.

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TOMSON, G.I.

89-6-5/24

AUTHOR

BOCHVAR, A.A., TOMSON, G.I.

TITLE

On the Porosity of Uranium under the Influence of a Cyclic Heat Treatment.

(Razvitiye poristosti v urane pod dejstviyem tsiklicheskoy termoorabotki. Russian).

PERIODICAL

Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, II/6, pp 520 .. 524 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

1. Description of the method of cyclic heat treatment.

Uranium rods ( $\phi = 4 - 5$  mm,  $l = 4 - 5$  mm) are introduced into a small quartz tube. These are shut either in a vacuum of  $1,10^{-3}$  mm torr. or in helium under a superpressure of 1,3 atm. The samples are heated in the course of 32 sec. in a high frequency furnace and are cooled in running water or in the air flow within the next 18 sec. The periods 32 and 18 sec. correspond to the duration of one cycle.

2. Cyclic heat treatment within the range of the  $\alpha$ -phase, of uranium.

Some samples are taken from a piece of uranium, which has been pressed under  $650^{\circ}\text{C}$  (content of carbon is about 0,1 %). Then these samples are turned out and handled as stated under 1. During this time they are heated up to  $550-600^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After this procedure the following changes in the measurements of the samples concerned occur.

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89-6-5/24

## On the Porosity of Uranium under the Influence of a Cyclic Heat Treatment.

Nr	length		diameter				Nr of cycles
	before treatm. in mm	after treatm. in mm	$\Delta l$ in %	bef. tr. in mm	after tr. in mm	$\Delta d$ in %	
1	4.02	4.26	6.0	4.11	4.02	-2.2	250
2	4.03	4.58	18.5	4.11	3.94	-4.1	500
3	4.00	4.89	22.0	4.11	3.86	-6.1	1000
4	4.07	5.30	31.0	4.06	3.77	-7.1	2000

Moreover, it was found, that after 2000 cycles the density of the uranium decreased by 3%, and after 5000 cycles by 8%.

3. Cyclic heat treatment of uranium all the three phases.

Samples are taken from uranium (cont. of carbon about 0,1%), which has been compressed within the  $\gamma$ -phase and quenched in oil. These proofs

Card 2/3

On the Porosity of Uranium under the Influence of a Cyclic Heat Treatment. <sup>83-85/24</sup>

are then heated cyclically (50 ~ 1000) up to 800°C and then cooled. The following changes were observed. a) The shape of the sample had changed considerably. b) Porosity increases under simultaneous reduction of density.

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TOMSON, G. I.

"The Effect of Thermal Cycling on Dimensional and Structural Stability of Various Metals and Alloys", by A. A. Bochvar, G. J. Sergeyev, A. A. Yulkova, L. I. Kolobneva, G. I. Tomson.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

AUTHORS: Bochvar, A.A., Tomson, G.I., Chabotarev, N.T. SOV/89-4-6-7/30

TITLE: Recrystallization of Uranium Subjected to the Action of a Cyclical Thermal Treatment (Rekristallizatsiya urana pod deystviem tsiklicheskoy termoobrabotki)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 6, pp. 555-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recrystallization was investigated in the case of three types of uranium, i.e. uranium that had been hardened in the  $\gamma$ -phase, uranium drawn in the  $\gamma$ -phase, and in molten uranium. Cyclical thermal treatment had the following parameters: Maximum temperature 540-550° C; minimum temperature 100° C; average velocity of heating 22°/s; average velocity of cooling 25°/s; time of heating at maximum temperature 12 - 13 s. Microstructure was obtained by electrolytic etching in the following solutions: Acetic acid - 1 part; saturated aqueous solution of chromium anhydride (specific weight 1.50) - 1 part; water - 2 parts. X-ray pictures were taken by means of the device RKU-86 with cobalt radiation. Recrystallization leads to a pulverization of the initial

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Reocrystallization of Uranium Subjected to the Action  
of a Cyclical Thermal Treatment

30V 89-4-6-7/30

structure. It begins at those parts of the crystal lattice which  
are exposed to the highest degree of disturbance. There are  
5 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

- 1. Uranium--Phase studies
- 2. Uranium--Crystallization
- 3. Uranium--Heat treatment

Card 2/2

BERKOVICH, M.P.; TOMSON, G.V., redaktor; GRANOVSKIY, G.M., redaktor; REKKER, O.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tables for calculating fixed price of scrap iron and ferrous metal wastes according to the price-list introduced on January 1, 1950]  
Raschetnye tablitsy zagotovitel'noi stoinosti loma i otkhodov chernykh metallov po preiskurantu, vvedennomu s 1 ianvaria 1950 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metalurgii, 1952. 36 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)  
(Scrap metal industry)

ANGELEVICH, M.M.; TIMOFEEV, N.Ya., redaktor; TOMSON, G.V., redaktor;  
ATGOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrodes] Elektrody. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo  
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 63 p.

[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:12)  
(Electrodes)

*17 April 1964 - 12 - 2*  
RADKEVICH, Ye.A.; TOMSON, I.N.; GORLOV, N.V.

Regional belts and zones of increased fracturing. Sov. Geol. no.53:  
170-185 '56. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Ore deposits)

**TOMSON, I.N.**

Development cyclicity of late lower cretaceous magmatism in the So-  
viet Far East. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.1:171-174 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.G.Betekhtinym.  
(Sikhote-Aline Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

TOMSON, I.N.

Tectonic conditions during the ore formation period and intrusions of magmatic dikes such as in the Pkhusyn-Vanchin ore-bearing region of the Maritime Territory. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 22 no.1:11-17 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii. (Maritime Territory--Dikes (Geology)) (Ore deposits)

RADKEVICH, Ye.A.; TOMSON, I.N.

Phenomena of dynamic metamorphism of ores in cassiterite-sulfide  
deposits of the Maritime Territory. Izv.AM SSSR.Ser.geol. 22 no.3:  
76-82 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Maritime Territory--Tin ores)

Tomson, L. N.

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2681

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii

Geologiya i rudnyye mestorozhdeniya Dal'nego Vostoka (Geology and Ore Deposits of the Far East) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 94 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 18) 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. A. Radkevich; Ed. of Publishing House; N. R. Kun; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Guseva.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for mining geologists, geochemists, and mining engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with the characteristics of various polymetallic ore deposits in the (Soviet) Far East. Individual articles discuss sulphostannates in Southern Primor'ye and Zabaykal'ye, skarns, sulfides, and aplitic dikes. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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Geology and Ore Deposits of the Far East (Cont.)

80V/2681

Arkhangel'skaya, V. V. Hydrothermal Alteration of Rocks in the Kamenskoye  
Deposit (Zabaykal'ye)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MM/mg  
11-2-59

TOMSON, I. N.; SKAKUNOV, V. N.

Basic structural characteristics of the Vanchin Depression.  
Trudy IOEM no.18:54-63 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Vanchin Depression--Geology)

TOMSON, I. N., POLYAKOVA, O. P., and ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, V. V.

"Methodological Questions of Mapping Ore-controlling Zones of Increased Jointing and the Technique of Compiling Large Scale Metallogenic-forecasting Maps"

report presented at the First All-Union Conference on the Geology and Metallurgy of the Pacific Ocean Ore Belt, Vladivostok, 2 October 1960

So: Geologiya Rudnykh Mestorozhdeniy, No. 1, 1961, pages 119-127

TOMSON, I.N.

Method of studying small joints in comprehensive mappings as exemplified by the studies in an ore-bearing sector of the Maritime Territory. Trudy IGEM no.41:178-183 '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Maritime Territory--Joints (Geology)--Maps)

TOMSON, I.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.

Relationship between ore formations as revealed by certain regions  
in the Pacific ore belt. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.4:61-70 Jl-Ag  
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Far East—Ore deposits)

BETEKHTIN, A.G.; VOL'FSO<sup>N</sup>, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; YEROFEYEV,  
B.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; MATERIKOV, M.P.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV,  
N.M.; TATARINOV, P.M.; TOMSON, I.N.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.;  
SHIPULIN, F.K.

Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:  
3-6 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)

RADKEVICH, Ye.A.; TOMSON, I.N.; LOBANOVA, G.M.; KALANTAROV, A.P.,  
red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology and metallogeny of typical ore regions in the  
Maritime Territory] Geologiya i metallogeniya tipovych  
rudnykh raionov primor'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo. Akad. nauk  
SSSR, 1962. 128 p. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Institut geologii  
rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii.  
Trudy, no.58). (MIRA 15:10)

(Maritime Territory—Ore deposits)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009628

S/0293/63/001/003/0460/0464

AUTHOR: Khodak, Yu. A.; Kozlov, V. V.; Tomson, I. N.; Khoroshilov, L. V.

TITLE: Significance of geographic and geological methods in lunar studies

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 3, 1963, 460-464

TOPIC TAGS: lunar research, lunar geological study, lunar geographic study, lunar structure, lunar relief, lunar history, meteorite lunar theory, astronomy, moon

ABSTRACT: The report offers a brief review of lunar research to date, clarifies the significance of geographic and geological methods for future studies of lunar structure and relief, proposes close coordination of such methods (giving consideration to comparative terrestrial material) with astronomical methods, evaluates various studies of geographic and geological aspects completed thus far, and discusses the meteorite approach to an explanation of the evolution of lunar structure and relief. It is suggested that it will be impossible to clarify the origin of lunar structures and relief, or their pattern of distribution, without the participation of geologists, nor will it be feasible to compile adequate topographic, geographic or selenological-geological charts or diagrams. "The authors acknowledge the contribution of Dr. A. G. Masevich in posing the problem". Orig. art.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009628

has: no graphics.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May63

DATE ACQ: 30Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF Sov: 019

OTHER: 039

Card 2/2

TOMSON, I.N.; IVANOV, I.B.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; LOBANOVA, G.M.;  
POLYAKOVA, O.P.

Absolute age of Mesozoic magmatic complexes and ore  
formations in eastern Transbaikalia. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.  
geol. 28 no.12:31-40 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moscow.

ORLOVA, A.V.; TOMSON, I.N.; TILFSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.;  
SHATALOV, Ye.I., red.

[Lithological and structural factors in the distribution  
of mineralization in ore regions; basic principles of  
metallogenetic research and the compilation of metallo-  
genetic and forecasting maps of ore regions] Litologiches-  
kie i strukturnye faktory razmeshcheniya orudeniy v  
rudnykh raionakh; osnovnye printsipy metallogenicheskikh  
issledovanii i sostavleniya metallogenicheskikh i prognoz-  
nykh kart rudnykh raionov. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 212 p.  
(MIRA 17:12)

TOMSON, I.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; POLYAKOVA, O.P.

Genetic series of ore formations in Transbaikalia. Geol rud.  
mestorozh. 6 no.2:38-51 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

YESIKOV, A.D.; TOMSON, I.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; POLYAKOVA, O.P.

Isotope composition of ore lead from varicus type deposits in  
eastern Transbaikalia. Geokhimiia no.7:791-800 J1 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

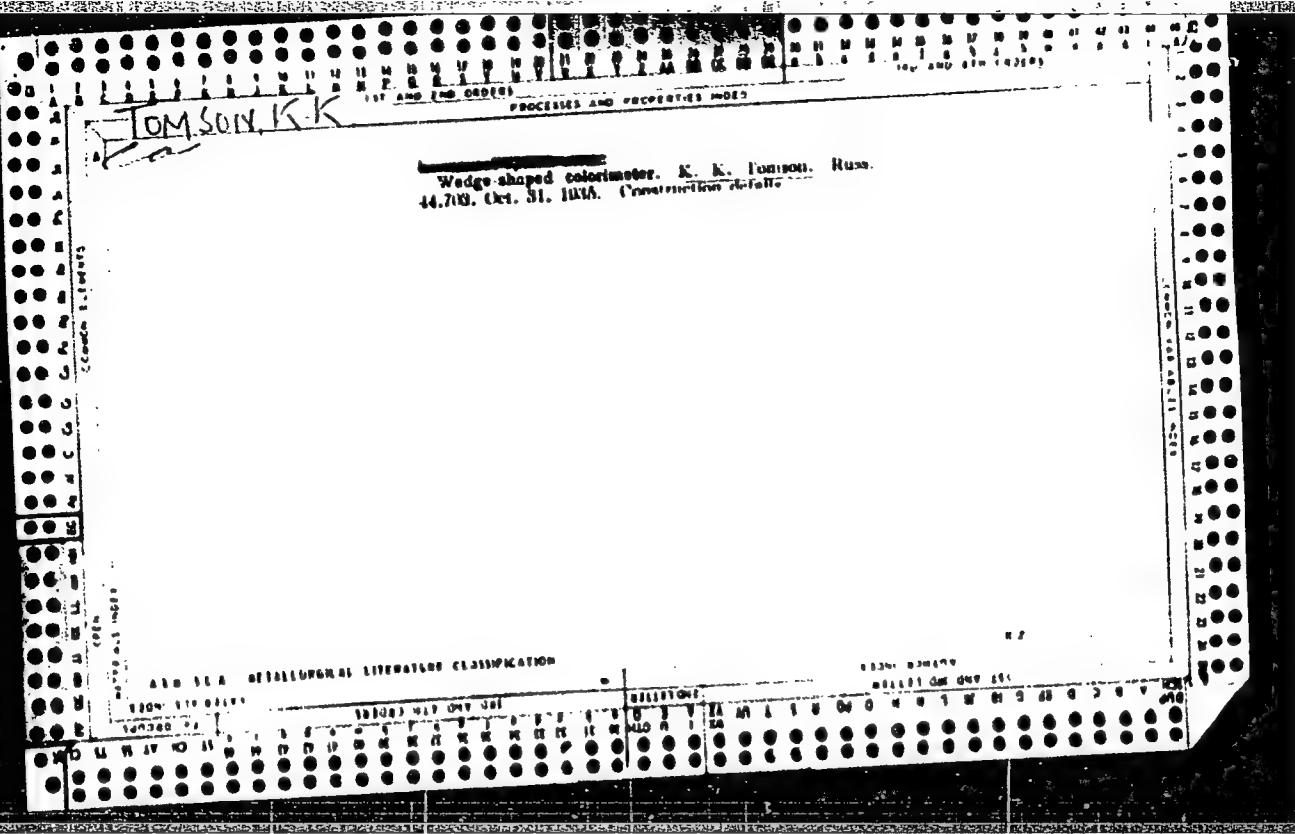
1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 11,  
1964.

TC '30' J.

The dog and its tail: after the motorcycle racing championships. p. 406

REHAKULTUUR. (KULTUURI-JA SPORDIKOHITEE) Tallinn, Estonia.  
Vol. 20, no 13, July 1950

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EMAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1950  
Uncl.



SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/2 PG-96/97  
 AUTHOR TOMSON M.A.  
 TITLE On the problem of investigation of the orbital ~~ranges~~ of stability.  
 On a case of investigating the orbital stability of the solutions  
 of a system of differential equations.  
 PERIODICAL Vycislit.Mat.vycislit.Tech. 2, 151-208 (1955)  
 Vycislit.Mat.vycislit.Tech. 2, 209-229 (1965)  
 reviewed 6/1956

In the system of differential equations

$$(1) \quad \ddot{x} = 2ny + U_x, \quad \ddot{y} = -2nx + U_y$$

let  $n$  be constant and  $U = U(x, y)$  a given function. Let  $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = 2(U+h)$  be the Jacobian integral of  $h$ . An undisturbed trajectory  $T_0$  is assumed to be known. Its stability is to be investigated, let  $\delta F$  be the measured deviation of the perturbation normal to  $T_0$ ,  $s$  the arc length on  $T_0$ . Then new variables are assumed to be introduced by  $\delta f = [2(U+h)]^k \delta F$  and by  $d\delta = [2(U+h)]^{2k-(\frac{1}{2})} ds$ . Thereby  $k$  is an arbitrary constant. After these substitutions the first approximation of the perturbation equation is

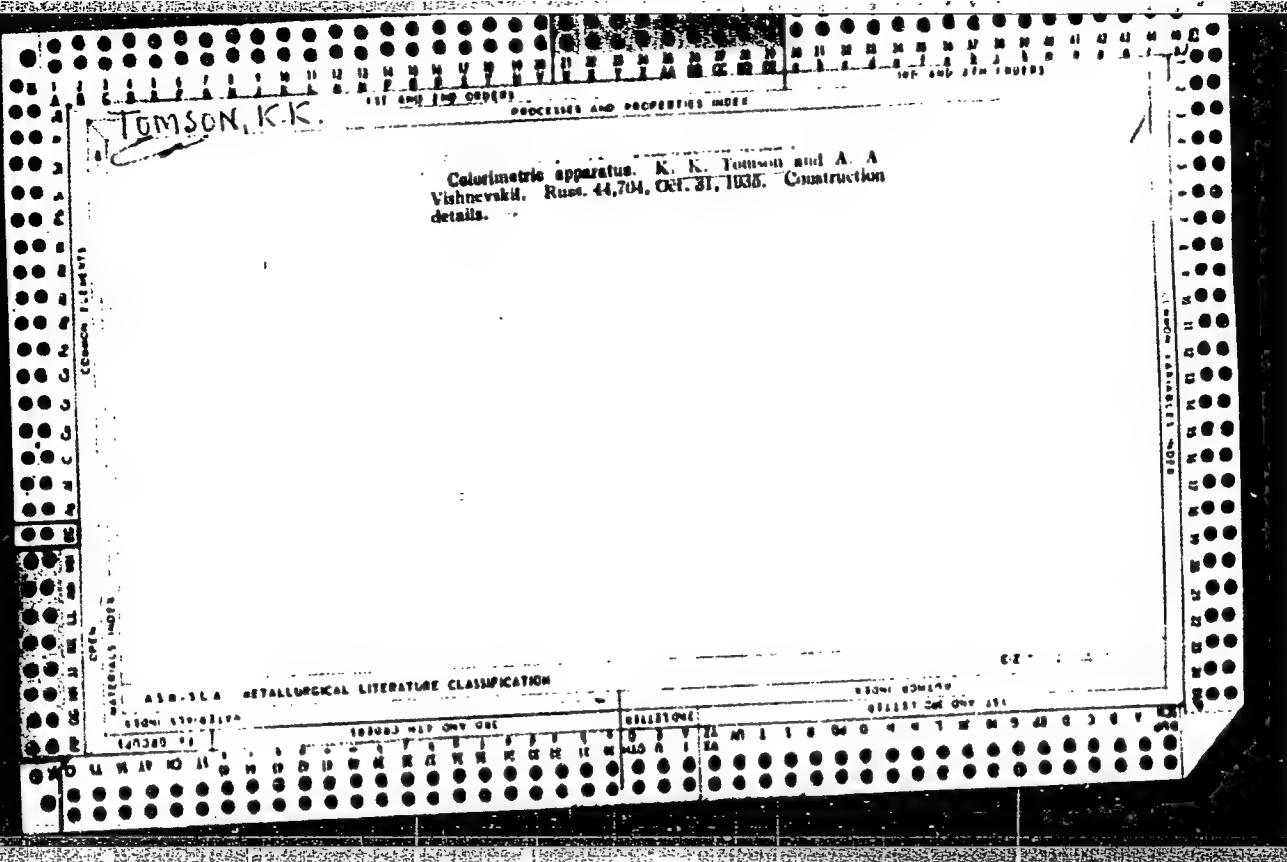
$$\frac{d^2 \delta f}{ds^2} = D \delta f.$$

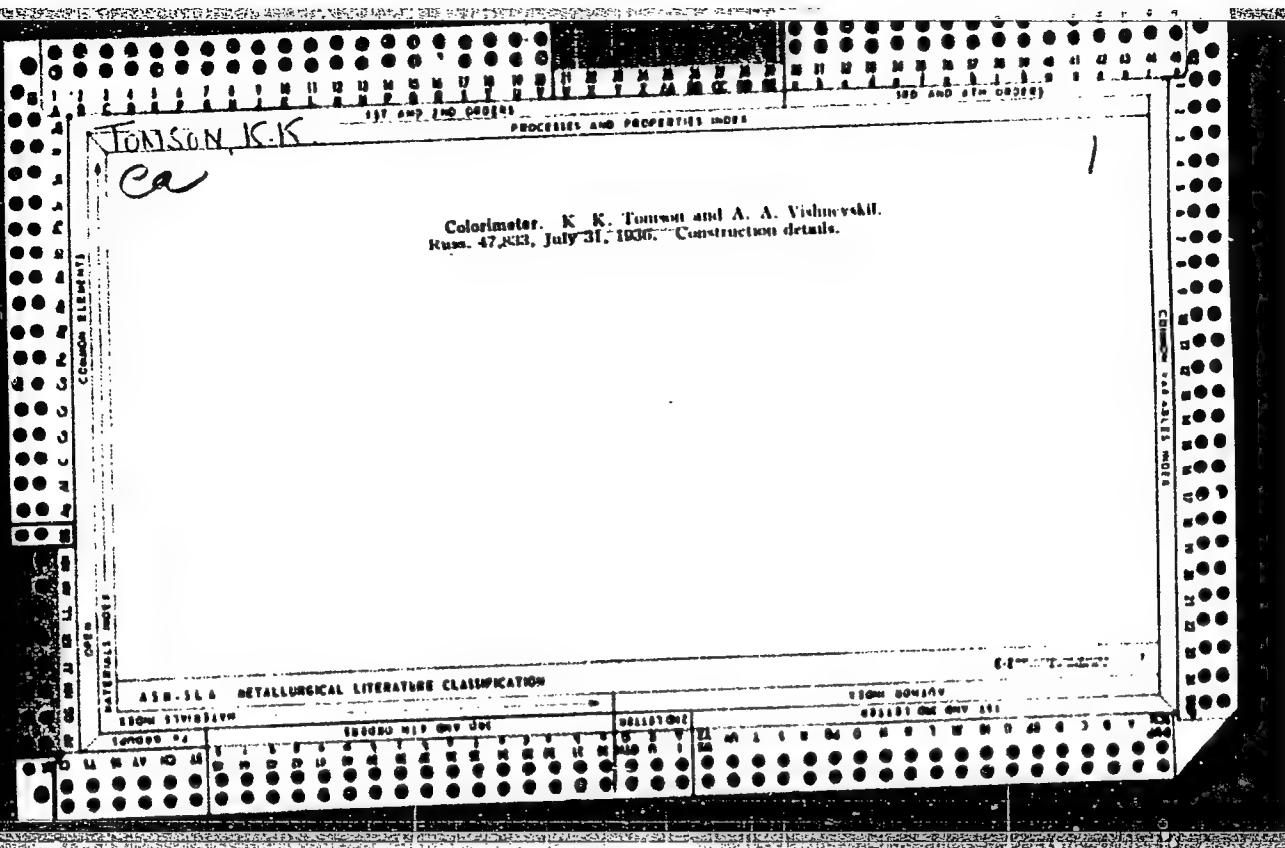
Vydslit. Mat. vycislit. Tech. 2, 151-208 (1955)  
Vydslit. Mat. vycislit. Tech. 2, 209-229 (1955)

CARD 2/2 PG - 96/97

The sign of the coefficient  $D = D(x, y, \varphi, k)$  with  $\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \dot{y}/\dot{x}$ , introduced by Moisseev, gives an information on the stability.  $T_0$  is said to be orbitally stable (instable) if  $D < 0$  ( $D > 0$ ) is valid. Since  $D$  generally depends on  $\varphi$ , this magnitude is not only depending on the place. Domains in the  $(x, y)$ -plane, where sign  $D$  is independent of  $\varphi$ , are denoted ranges of orbital stability (instability). Orbital ranges of stability for  $k = 0$  (according to Jacobi),  $k = \frac{1}{2}$  (Zukovskij) and  $k = \frac{3}{2}$  (Moisseev) are investigated.

These domains of stability are calculated for the Hill's moon problem  $[U = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}]$  and explained by explicit tables and figures. Of special interest are the overlappings of the stability ranges which belong to different  $k$ . Track curves with periods  $2\pi/m$  are calculated for different  $m$  mainly in the second paper. In the moon case it is  $1/m = 12,3682$ . The results of this calculation of paths are distinctly represented in tables too.





TOMSON, N.M.

[Aeration of urban buildings, experimental study] Aeratsiya gorodskoi zastroiki; eksperimental'noe issledovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, 1947. 121 p. (MIRA 8:12)  
(VENTILATION)

TCHSON, N. K.

USSR/Medicine - Air - Impurities  
Atmosphere - Pollution

Jun 1947

"Methods of Examining Pollution of the Atmosphere,"

N. M. Tomson, E. K. Ugryumov - Sapozhnikova, 6 pp

"Gigiyen i Sanitariya" Vol XII, No 6

In 1946 a new type of electro-aspirator was constructed at the laboratory of Atmospheric Hygiene of the Institute of General and Public Hygiene, Academy of Medical Sciences. This contained an electrical source within the instrument making it adaptable for field use. It was portable and had a high degree of accuracy. The third model operated on 24 volta 30 watts, and held 20 alkali batteries with a capacity of 10 amperc hours each. During an 8-hour run the aspirator was able to accommodate 20 liters of air per minute.

16745

TOMSON, N.M.

27352: TOMSON, N.M. - Zhilishnyye usloviya, revmatizm i zabolеваниya organov dvizheniya.  
V sb: nauch. sessiya ( akad. nauk sion. ssr. otd-niye med. nauk) 10-11 dek. 1948  
G. tema: Tu eripulez i revmatizm. tarte, 1947, s. 130-31.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, 'ol. 47, 1948

TOMSON, N.M.

Tomson, N.M. "Microelements as a biological and hygienie problem", Nauch. sessiya 14-17 apr. 1948 g. (Akad. nauk Eston. SSR), A. Tartu, 1949, p. 239-56, (In Estonian, resume in Russian).

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)

CA

Contamination of atmosphere by products of incomplete combustion and their hygienic significance. N. M. Tsvetov. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1950, No. 2, 8-12.—A review of public health hazards from pyrolytic products in smoke is presented. In addn. it was shown that distn. of shale boils at high temps. (800-900°) gave appreciable amts. of benzopyrene in the distillate, while low-temp. oil (400-500°) is almost free of this hydrocarbon. Similar results were obtained from air samples drawn in the vicinity of power plants which use coal. G. M. Kosolapoff

Active Mbr. Acad. Sci. Est. SSR.

2A

13

Trace elements as a medico-biological and hygienic problem. N. M. Tomson. *Vestnik Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.R.* 1950, No. 6, 20-35.—A review of the influence of trace elements on living processes from the viewpoint of communal hygiene and physiology is presented. The contamination produced by waste products of industrial processes is discussed in relation to formation of endemic conditions for health disturbances. A more detailed account of the study of effects of Pb contamination is given. Analysis of tissues of exptl. animals (rats) taken in the vicinity of metal working plants, where Pb concn. in the air might be as high as 0.02 mg./cu. m., showed increase of 2-7-fold in comparison with controls (bones, liver, etc.); similar increases may be found in the flora of industrial regions. G. M. K.

1951

PA

15

The laws governing self-purification of atmosphere from industrial waste. N. M. Tomson. *Gigiles i Sverd*. 1931, No. 3, 23-9.—Investigation of air pollution by Pb in territory near a plant producing lead pipe showed that high exhaust or vent pipes favor the spreading of contamination over larger areas. Numerous data in tabular form give typical results over several months. Typical results of studies of  $H_2SO_4$  and HCl plants are also cited; in these cases sampling was done directly under the smoke (or fume) plumes and at graduated distances from the stack on both windward and lee sides according to prevailing winds. While concn. of gases of a  $H_2SO_4$  plant in the atm. was generally low (measurable in hundredths or tenths of %) in comparison with stack concn., the atm. concn. of Cl was high, possibly owing to its hygroscopicity and also to the relatively short stack used (18 m.). G. M. Kosolapoff

TOMSON, H.M.

Prevention of cancer. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.11:10-13 Nov 1951.  
(CIML 21:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756220017-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756220017-0"

TOMSON, H.M.

A new filter for determining dust concentration in the air. Eesti  
NSV Tead. Akad. Toim. 1 no. 4:62-65 '52. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR. (Air filters)

*✓* Determination of tarry substances in smoky air N. M.  
Tanzon, Ivest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, S. S. R. 2, No. 2  
230-8(1953); Referat Zhur., Khim. 1955, No. 2340 —  
Charge a Petri absorber with 5-ml. of EtOH of 10 ml.  $C_2H_6$   
free of tarry substances and through it suck 25 l. of air at a  
rate of 0.5 l. per min. Analyze the absorber by the lumines-  
cence method, by irradiating the soln. with ultraviolet light  
To prep. standards for each city collect tarry substances by  
aspiration over a period of many hours, vaporize the org  
solvent, and dissolve the tarry substances in EtOH. If  
desired, det. the irritating 1,4-benzopyrene additionally by  
the fluorescent method.

*M. Hesch*

112-1-215

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,  
Nr 1, p.34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tomson, N.M.

TITLE: Contamination of Atmospheric Air and Problems of Gas  
Purification (Zagryazneniye atmosfernogo vozdukha i  
zadachi gazoochistki)

PERIODICAL: Tr.konferentsii po vopr.zoloulavliv., shlakozoloudaleniya  
i shlakozoloispol'zov. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1955,  
pp.5-9.

ABSTRACT: Sources of atmospheric air contamination in big cities  
are discussed. With the experimental data of NISGI  
on the contamination of Leningrad, the fuel origin of  
settling dust and the positive value of ash-collecting  
arrangements are confirmed. The most immediate tasks

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Contamination of Atmospheric Air (Cont.)

112-1-215

in the field of gas purification are enumerated.

N.F.D.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756220017-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756220017-0"

TOMSON, N.M. professor

Air pollution and purification from the residue of an incomplete fuel combustion. Priroda 44 no.5:86-88 My '55.  
(MIRA 8:?)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigienicheskiy institut (Leningrad)  
(Air pollution) (Air purification)

TOMSON, N. M.

"The Hygienic Importance of Products of Incomplete Combustion,"  
paper presented at the Scientific Conference of the Leningrad Sanitation Institute,  
8-10 May 1956.

U-3,054,017

1001-204, IV.//1.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62542

Author: Tomson, N. M.

Institution: None

Title: On Isolation of Fluorescent Substances from Shale Tar

Original

Periodical: Izv. AN Est. SSR, 1955, No 3, 495-498

Abstract: Fluorescent substances (FS) of shale tar are isolated by filtration through a chromatographic column consisting of a glass tube 400 mm long, 8 mm in diameter filled with silica. A solution of 50 mg tar in one ml C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> is introduced into the column and vaseline oil (VO) is poured on top. After 24 hours VO having passed the entire length of the column acquires an intensive yellow coloration. After 2 days the VO filtrate is pale yellow and on the third day the entirely transparent VO shows brilliant fluorescence. Further study of FS is conducted by fluorescence and absorption spectral analysis. The

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62542

Abstract: advantage of oil solvents over volatile organic residues in the fact that they take up FS and retain them for a long time.

Card 2/2

## EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/9 Public Health Sept. 57

2903. TOMSON N. M. Inst. of Sanit. and Hyg., Leningrad.\* Problems of sanitary control of the atmospheric air of Leningrad (Russian text) *Tezisy dokladov na XIII vsesoyuznom s'ezde gigienistov, mikrobiologov, epidemiologov i infektsionistov, Moskva, 1956, 1 (68-70)*

Measures applied in recent years to improve the atmospheric air of Leningrad resulted in decrease of air pollution by 30-35%. Testing of efficiency of two-step filters before and after installation in an electric power plant revealed a decrease of the amount of dust at distances as follows: up to 500 m. 6-8 times, up to 1000 m. 3 times, and up to 2000 m. only by 10%, which indicates that flying soot settles down mainly at distances up to 1000 m. The author proposes: (1) To study the dust content of the air as follows: (a) The dust falling out by the sedimentation method in the size range from 5-10 to 100  $\mu$ . and over; (b) circulating dust by the aspiration method comprising sizes from 1 to 5-10  $\mu$ .; (c) particle count is performed in the range from 0.2 to 3-5  $\mu$ . (2) Glass filters should be used capable of catching up to 95% of particles not larger than 1  $\mu$ . (3) Simultaneously with the dust, microorganisms are determined by the plate method. A new hygienic indicator of air pollution is proposed: acid-alkali reaction, based on the following principle. In winter there is an increase in alkalinity, in summer in acidity; in industrial districts alkalinity is higher, but in residential districts and parks transition to acidity takes place. To combat the escaping gases it is necessary to replace buses

2403

with trolley-buses and to alter the construction of motor engines in such a way as to preclude incomplete combustion. These measures of protection of the purity of the air are based on physiologic, biochemical and biologic methods of examination. Concentrations harmful to the human organism, determined by the use of such methods as testing of reflexes, examination of cellular respiration, adaptometry, eye examination, plethysmography, isotope method, determination of dust content in inspiratory air, etc. Testing of admissible concentrations for atmospheric air dust. revealed the dependence of the tests on hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide and

Vavilin - Moscow

TOMSON, N.M., professor

Outdoor air. Zdror'e no.6:3-4 Je '56.

(MLEA 9:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(AIR--POLLUTION)

TOMSON, N.M. (Tallin)

Hygienic significance of resinous substances as products of incomplete combustion. Vest. AMN SSSR 11 no.1:37-41 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN MSSR.  
(AIR POLLUTION  
products of incomplete combustion)

TOMSON, N.M. (Leningrad)

Acid-alkaline reaction of contaminated air. Vrach.delo supplement  
'57:111-112 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
RSFSR.  
(AIR--POLLUTION)

TOMSON, M.M., prof. (Leningrad)

Radioactivity and life. Zdorov'e 4 no.8:1-3 Ag'58 (MIRA 11:?)  
(RADIOACTIVITY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TOMSON, H.M.

Method for determining the radioactivity of atmosphere dust.  
Gig. 1 san. 23 no.10:69-70 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(DUST,

air sampling for radioactivity determ., method (Rus))

(RADIOACTIVITY,

of atmospheric dust, method of sampling for determ.  
(Rus))

TOMSON, N. M.

"Problems of Sanitary Protection of Leningrad Air."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

TOMSON, Nikolay Martynovich; VASILEVSKIY, N.N., red.; SHEVCHENKO,  
P.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary protection of air from pollution] Sanitarnaia  
okhrana atmosfernogo vozdukha ot zagiazneniya. Leningrad,  
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 173 p.  
(MIRA 13:2)

(AIR--POLLUTION)

TOMSON, N.M., prof., red.; TURZHETSKIY, K.I., red.

[Problems in the hygiene of the atmosphere; collection of articles from the Institute of Radiation Hygiene] Voprosy gigienny atmosfer-nogo vozdukha; sbornik trudov. Pod red. N.M.Tomsona. Leningrad, 1959. 86 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningrad. Institut radiatsionnoy gigienny. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Estoneskoy SSR (for Tomson).  
(AIR--POLLUTION)

TOMSON, N.M. prof. (Leningrad)

City air. Zdorov'e 6 no.7:1-3 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Estonskoy SSR.  
(AIR--POLLUTION)

TOMSON, N.M.

Reply to K.G. Beriushhev. Biul. Uch. med. sov. 3 no.2:42-43  
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(AIR-POLLUTION)

BORISOV, A.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof.; ZNAMENSKAYA, O.M., kand. geogr. nauk; BLAGOVIDOV, N.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MINYAYEV, N.A., kand. biol. nauk; SHUL'TS, G.E., kand. biol. nauk; RODIONOV, M.A., kand. biol. nauk; MAL'CHIKOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor biol. nauk; TONSON, N., doktor med. nauk, prof., akademik; VERESHCHAGIN, N.K., doktor biol. nauk; NEYELOV, A.V., aspirant; TYUL'PANOV, N.M., inzh. lesnogo khoz.; KUROVSKIY, G.I., inzh.-parkostroitel'; SOKOLOV, M.P., arkitektor; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., doktor biol. nauk, prof., nauchn. red.; MAL'CHIKOVA, V.K., red.

[Nature of Leningrad and environs] Priroda Leningrada i okrestnosti. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 249 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Tomson). 2. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Neyelov).

TOMSON, N.M.

Comparison of sampling methods for determining the radioactivity of  
precipitated dust. Trudy GGO no.158:114-119 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

TOMSON, O.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Vibrations of reinforced concrete ribbed single-span roofs.  
Trudy TSNIISK no.1:5-26 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Roofing, Concrete--Vibration)

SOV/125-58-5-5990

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tomson, O.I.

TITLE: Vibration of Framework Walls of Shop Buildings in Metallurgical Plants (Kolebaniya fakhverkovykh sten tsekhov metallurgicheskikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po dinamike sooruzheniy. Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po str-vu i arkitekt., 1957, pp 116-126

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Structures--Vibration
2. Industrial plants--Physical properties

Card 1/1

1. TOMSON, R.
2. USSR (600)
4. Latvia Collective Farms
7. First collective farm in Latvia Kolkh.proizv 12 no. 11 1952

Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953, Unclassified.

VOORE, H.; KORV, M.; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.B.; RIKKEN, V.; STEPANOVA, G.G.;  
TOMSON, T.; TOMSON, R.; FAYNGOL'D, S.I.; BLOMBERG, M., red.

[Synthetic detergents from shale oil] Sinteticheskie moiushchie veshchestva iz slantsevoi smoly. [By] Kh.IU.Voore i dr.  
Tallin, Estgosizdat, 1964. 257 p. (MIRA 17:5)  
1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Keemia Instituut.

FAYNGOL'D, S.I.; TOMSON, R.M.

Alkyl aryl sulfonates from normal olefinic hydrocarbons of  
shale oil. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.7:25-30 Jl '62.  
(Sulfonic acids) (Olefins) (Shale oils) (MIRA 15:9)

VOORE, H.; KORV, M.; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.B.; NIKKEN, V.; STEPANOVA, G.G.;  
TOMSON, T.; TOMSON, R.; FAYNCOL'D, S.I.; BLOMBERG, M., red.

[Synthetic detergents from shale oil] Sinteticheskie moiushchie veshchestva iz slantsevoi smoly. [By] Kh.IU.Voore i dr.  
Tallin, Estgosizdat, 1964. 257 p. (MIRA 17:5)  
1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Keemia Instituut.

TOMSON, T. (UR2AO) (Tallinn)

All wave dipole. Radio no.2:16-17 F '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Antennas (Electronics))

TOMSON, T. (UR2AO) (Tallin)

Perspective development of SSB. Radio no.8:19-20 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)  
(Radio operators) (Amateur radio stations)

TOMSON, T. (UR2AO)

Ultrashort radio waves. Radio no. 6:16-17 Je '63.

(MERA 16:7)

(Radio operators) (Amateur radio stations)

FAYNGOL'D, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOMSON, T.V.

Sulfonation of alkyl aromatic hydrocarbons. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29  
no.9:23-26 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR.

L 8253-66

ACC NR: AR5018108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/007/A035/A035

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Svednyy tom,  
Abs. 7A252

AUTHOR: Tomson, Ya.

5  
23

TITLE: Method for designing magnetoelastic torque sensors

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. A, no. 213, 1964, 91-101

TOPIC TAGS: torque sensor, torque transducer

TRANSLATION: Processes transpiring in a magnetoelastic torque sensor (MTS) are considered, and the corresponding mathematical formulas and equivalent circuits are presented. Verified experimentally formulas for designing MTS are offered. It is proven that the MTS sensitivity only slightly depends on the shaft magnetic permeability, the material of magnetic cores, the supply-voltage frequency, and the design dimensions. The MTS sensitivity is directly proportional to the number of turns of its indicator winding. Both the experiments and calculations show that there exists an optimal value of the excitation current. Bib 4, figs 6.

SUB CODE: 09, 13

RC 11

TOMSON, Ye.G.

Bromination of geometrical isomeric petroselinic acids and their esters.  
Trudy OTIPiKhP 9 no.2:101-106 '59. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Petroselinic acid) (Bromination)

L 1989-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EIP(b)/EWA(c)  
IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GG  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018733

UR/0070/65/010/004/0583/0585  
548.526 44

AUTHOR: Dobrovenskiy, V. V.; Tomson, Yu. P. 44,55  
TITLE: Method of displaying the crystallization front when growing single crystals  
in the crucibleless zone melting process 44,55 B 14

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 583-585

TOPIC TAGS: zone melting, single crystal growing, crystallization, silicon

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a method of displaying the crystallization front of single-crystal silicon by producing bicrystals while rapidly freezing the molten zone. The procedure is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The crystallization-front growth is monitored by first growing a single crystal of fixed length (~200 mm), producing a molten zone at some distance from the primer (~40 mm), and zone-melting the sample at a given rate. When the zone passes a distance of ~30 mm and the crystallization mode becomes stable, the rotation of the primer is stopped, and the sample heating power is turned off as the zone moves at a fixed speed. The melt and the heated parts are then rapidly cooled. This produces a bicrystal in which the boundary between the single-crystal sections corresponds to the previously existing phase boundary. The next molten zone is produced 30-40 mm above the crystallized section, which now serves as a primer, and the

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SALGANIK, R.I.; TONSONS, V.P.; PROTAS, L.K.

Study of the effect of some polyanions on the multiplication of poliomyelitis virus in connection with phenomena of RNA denaturation. Vop. virus 8 no.2:155-159 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:12)

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